THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, February 1, 1811. No. 1261.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of March (Tuesday of the Court,) at the Court House in Washington, (Penn.) a house and lot in the town of Waynesburgh, Greene County. Also some unimproved Lots, and a tract of 400 acres of land within three or four miles of Waynesburgh.

Also, a lot of ground on Main-street in the Borough of Washington.

Also, the undivided moiety of the following tracts of donation land, viz. lot No. 185 in 2d district, containing two hundred and fifty acres— No. 41 in 3d ditto, containing five hundred acres — — No. 52 in ditto ditto Containing 250 acres—No. 114 in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres—No. 140 in 7th ditto containing 500 acres.

Also all the interest of the late JOHN SIMONSON, Esq. in several quarter sections of land in the Counties of Jefferson, Columbiana and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description of which shall be given on the day of Sale. Any person in the mean time, willing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to OBEDIAH JENNINGS, Esq. of Steubenville.

O. JENNINGS.
B. WELLS,
D. COOKE,
JAMES BRICE,

Executors of John Simonson, Esq. deceased.

N. B. This property was advertised for sale in June last, but the Executors having discovered that the lands in Mercer and Crawford Counties, had been sold for the taxes, postponed the sale until they could obtain transfers from the purchasers. These transfers are now procured, and the property will be sold on the day above mentioned.

Washington Jan. 17, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber near Col. O'Hara's, offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly, a regular supply, of the following articles, viz Pine timber squared, and from 20 to 30 feet long, Pine boards assorted from 1-2 inch to inch and quarter in thickness, Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel or Hundred,
Whiskey by the Barrel or Gallon,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Salt by the Bushel or Barrel,
Tar by the Gallon or Barrel,
Cyder and Apples by do.
Redstone Potter's ware,
Groceries and Queen's ware, Oats, and Indian meal, all of which he will exchange for Country produce that may be approved of, or cash at a low rate.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24 1811.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Cranberry township, Butler County some time in December last, a *HEIFER*, two years old, flacked back, and white, the near ear cropt, the right ear slitted. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AARON WARD.

January 21, 1811.

To be Rented,

For one or two years, and possession given the first of April next,
the dwelling house and garden property of
Mrs Jane Butler,
at the corner of Penn and Maburry streets, occupied at present by
Magnus M. Murry Esq.
Enquire of
E. DENNY.

January 23, 1811.

To be Rented

And possession given the first of April next,
A brick House in the Diamond, with two Rooms on the first, and one on the second floor; together with a large and convenient Cellar, one of the rooms may be made into a good store room,

Also,

One other brick building on the *Diamond*, with one large Room on the first, and two on the second Floor, with a good Cellar under the building.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh Jan. 22, 1811.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork*.—*Whiskey*, *Soap*, *Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The business will be continued on heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their Buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A D 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. By T. Cramer. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

FOR SALE,

White fish, Herrings, Bear Skins and Peltry, at
DANIEL BATHRICK's

Pittsburgh January 17, 1811.

Came to the farm of Mrs IRWIN one mile from Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst two stray COWS, one a light brindle, with long slender horns; her face, belly and the end of her tail white.—The other has a white face, white belly and tail, with short horns, marked on both ears. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

January 17, 1811.

James C. Wilkins & Co.
Have established a large and commodious
WAREHOUSE.

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

JOHN M AUSTIN,
Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth-Street, between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolman Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

Now Opening
BY
ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of
Merchandise,
of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov 13th, 1810. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by
Mr. Christian Laishaw.

The house is commodious and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan 9 1811. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Westmoreland County Rostrover township on Friday the 4th of January, a Negro man named

Samuel Jackson,

about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, given to drink, very impudent among white people Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsey hunting shirt, brown cloth waist-coat, lined with yellow flannel, striped cotton pantaloons, an old castor hat with the crown sewed in whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH REEVS.

January 6, 1811.

Steam Mill.
CASH
FOR
WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per Bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Fine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 400 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS, jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

A Stray Mare Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny County, some time last fall, a dark bay *MARE COLT*, one year old, a natural pacer, without brand or mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

WILLIAM BOYD.

Januray 11, 1811.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE
TOWARDS SPAIN,
IN
THE AFFAIR OF WEST FLORIDA.

(Continued from our last.)

The celebrated astronomer and geographer Ellicott, appointed one of the commissioners of the government to run these limits, in his journal, alluding to the sale of Louisiana, and under date of the 10th July, 1803, makes use of the following expressions.

"It does not appear, by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, that we obtain the whole of both sides of the Mississippi; for, by consulting No. 5 of the maps, it will be seen, that the Island of Orleans, which lies on the east side of the Mississippi, only extends north to Manshack; from thence northerly along the east side of the river to the southern boundary of the United States, is still held by his catholic majesty, as a part of West Florida." And further he adds: "The important and safe harbours in both the Floridas still remain in the possession of his catholic majesty."

These expressions confirm, in the most authentic and incontrovertible manner, the right of his catholic majesty to all the territories to the eastward of the Mississippi, within the boundary line commencing from the 31st degree of north latitude excepting the Isle of New-Orleans.

Not the least doubt can be entertained, even by the most biassed minds, of the veracity and authenticity of the assertions of a learned astronomer, appointed by the government of the U. States for the demarcation of limits. The question in controversy, whether the territory east of the Mississippi, at the time of the retrocession of Louisiana to France, was West Florida or Louisiana. Who can decide with more propriety on this point than an astronomer and geographer, who had the confidence of the U. States in the demarcation of the limits of the very province now under consideration?

It would not be doing justice to his talents to suppose he did not consult all the ancient and modern maps of said territory, and other authentic documents relative thereto, and to doubt an assertion on his part of the incontrovertible rights of Spain to the whole of the province of West-Florida.

I now proceed to test the title of West Florida by the understanding of the parties of the original contract. If Spain *denies that she sold it*, and if France *denies that she bought it*, or *that she disposed of it to the United States*, no intelligent person will justify the violent step Mr. Madison has taken. The U. States, who have succeeded to the rights of France by the purchase of Louisiana, never can acquire a greater right or title than that which France claimed and obtained from Spain. France is convinced that by the treaty of retrocession of Louisiana she has not acquired any right whatever to any part of West-Florida. Mr. Laussat, the French perfect, charged by his government with the execution of the treaty, and of course possessing a complete knowledge of the intentions of his government, was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Louisiana was delivered to him, and he never required possession of any part of West-Florida. This is so notorious a fact, that it leaves not the least doubt respecting the interpretation France gave to the stipulation of the treaty of St. Ildephonso Indeed the fact asserted by Mr. Madison, that this territory has always remained in the possession of Spain, operates directly against his pretensions, since the Spanish commissioners actually delivered possession of Louisiana to Laussat, the commissioner on the part of the French, and the same, and only the same, to the United States.

But nevertheless should these facts not be deemed sufficient, let me be permitted to insert the most positive proof imaginable of the assurance given by France to the Spanish government, that she never had the intention of acquiring any territory east of the river Mississippi by the treaty of St. Ildephonso (saving the island

and city of New-Orleans) and that she never had or could cede any such territory to the United States by the treaty of Paris.

The minister of foreign relations at Paris, Mr de Talleyrand, in a letter to Mr Gravina, Spanish ambassador at the court of [illegible] under date of the 12th Fructidor, 12th year, writes thus:

"Mr. Ambassador,

"I have received the letters and the memoir you have done me the honor to address to me, respecting the points in discussion betwixt Spain and the United States, in relation to the limits of Louisiana, and the jealousy of your court at the projects of aggrandizement, which you ascribe to the federal government. The intention of his imperial majesty being to to assure, by every amicable means, harmony and good understanding between two powers who have so great an interest to remain united, I lost no time in calling the attention of his imperial majesty's minister plenipotentiary near the United States to the different questions you had presented; and I have recommended to him to take every step proper to divert the federal government from every project of aggression against the dominions of his Catholic majesty that do not form part of the cession of Louisiana.

"The treaties of cession of that colony are in the hands of his imperial majesty's minister plenipotentiary; and the explanations which I have added thereto, leave to that minister no doubt respecting the territorial boundaries which this cession comprehends.

"The eastern limits of Louisiana are described by the course of the Mississippi, and afterwards by the river Ibberville, lake Ponchartrain, and lake Maurepas. It is this line of demarcation that terminates the territory ceded by Spain to France in virtue of the treaty of the 30th Ventose, 9th year. France would not have demanded of Spain any thing beyond those limits; and as France is only substituted to the rights she had acquired from Spain, the United States cannot exact from Spain, a more extensive cession of territory, unless under some negociation and stipulation betwixt the two powers, by some ulterior convention.

"I hope, sir, that the explanations which I have entered into, may tend to do away the differences between your government and the United States, on the points in discussion; points which, being placed in their true light, and with intentions mutually amicable, may be considerably simplified, and upon which his imperial majesty will see with great satisfaction that the two governments come to a good understanding.

"Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

"His excellency admiral Gravina,
his catholic majesty's ambassador."

The expressions of this letter are so very clear, positive, and terminating, that it is impossible for the most incredulous or unprejudiced mind not to be convinced that if Spain never intended to cede, or France expected to acquire West-Florida by the treaty of St. Ildephonso, it is evident that the United States, who have succeeded to the rights of France, cannot have acquired rights which that country positively asserts do not belong to her, which she has not acquired, and never had the least idea of acquiring.

In a letter of the 8th Thermidor, of the 12th year, the above mentioned minister of foreign relations, Mr. Talleyrand, confirms, in the following note, the sentiments of his imperial majesty to the Spanish ambassador then in Paris, and assures him that he has communicated them also to the minister of the United States.

"Bourbon L'Archamboult, 8th Thermidor, 12th year, (27th July, 1804.)

"Mr. Ambassador, I laid before his imperial majesty, as it was my duty, the note you did me the honor of addressing to me, under date of the 24th July, relative to a discussion which has arisen between the court of Spain and the government of the United States. I shall also, without delay, submit to his consideration and inspection the explanations which your excellency says you mean to give me verbally and in writing on that occurrence, which appears to you to threaten the friendly intercourse existing between the United States and your court. Altho' the assurance of your excellency, that I shall be furnished with a fuller disclosure and explanation, ought to induce me to suspend my opinion, yet I think I may venture in anticipation to say, that his imperial majesty cannot but feel extremely concerned at the uncertain and disagreeable position in which this incipient misunderstanding places two states, who are both the friends of France, and that he will do all in his power to prevent in time a disastrous issue.

"For several months past I have been kept informed by our charge d'affaires near the federal government, of the pretensions of that government to a part of the territory of Florida, which for fiscal reasons, and with a view to establish their system of customs, has become a great object of ambition for the Americans; and it has appeared to me, from these accounts, that the federal government meant to employ every means in its power to obtain the cession of this portion of territory with Louisiana; but the high sense which should be entertained of that justice and moderation which characterize the president of the United States personally, has not permitted me, and does not now, permit me to think, that he has put threats, provocation and a war, without pretext, in the foremost rank of the means which dare to be employed for the acquirement of a portion of foreign territory, that it may be convenient for the United States to possess.

"With regard to the second object of discussion, which your excellency does me the honor to communicate to me in your note, I have to say, that I had no previous knowledge whatever of it; and, in fact, had I known that his Catholic majesty's ministers had carried their *condescension* to the government of the United States so far as to stipulate to indemnify the latter for certain violations pretended to have been made by France. I should undoubtedly have received an immediate order, in case where so little deference appeared to be paid to my government, to express her displeasure at the conduct of Spain on that occasion; nor should the U. States have escaped her animadvertion. There is every reason to believe that it was thus yielding to an unreasonable demand, that the court of Spain emboldened and determined the American government to become urgent, and even to resort to threats in the present instance. Be that as it may, you may infer, from the former explanations which have been given to your court on this subject, and those which I have been authorized to cause to be made to the government of the U. States through his imperial majesty's charge d'affaires, what opinion his majesty has formed upon this question which having already been the object of a long negociation, and of a formal convention betwixt France and the United States, can no longer be a subject of a new discussion.

"Such, Mr Ambassador, are the observations which I have deemed it proper to make in answer to the preliminary note of your excellency. I have to add thereto, that the causes which appeared to me to have alarmed your government, whose uneasiness you are desired to make known, are somewhat exaggerated, perhaps from the impression they may have made at Madrid, or perhaps from too wide and enlarged an interpretation, by the minister of the United States, of the instructions he had received from his government.—There is no reason to think, that a government, which, like that of the United States, is anxious to establish a character for wisdom and moderation, should determine at once upon an unjust war of ambition: but as the United States set a great value upon the acquirement of a part of Florida which suits their purposes, there can be no doubt but that they will use every effort to acquire it. This discussion is therefore reduced to a single point. Perhaps the federal government may have thought that a diplomatic quarrel would be of advantage in producing a negociation of exchange. Under these circumstances the wisdom of his catholic majesty will certainly suggest to him what should be done to determine a dispute, which I am satisfied will never be at rest until the respective positions of Louisiana and the Floridas shall have undergone an alteration.—But upon this point it is for his catholic majesty to decide according to his own judgment. *The United States have no right of claim against him.* They were positively informed, that Louisiana was delivered to them such as it had been acquired by France, and not more extensive, which declaration shall be renewed as often and as positively as his catholic majesty shall request.

"I beg your excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

"CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

"His excellency admiral Gravina, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador."

(To be Continued)

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest andbest forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *February* 1, 1811.

WALTER FRANKLIN, late attorney general of this state, has been appointed by Gov. Snyder, president of the courts in the counties of Lancaster, York and Dauphin, in the room of John J. Henry, resigned.

From the Weekly Chronicle, printed at Natchez, December 24, 1810.

A gentleman of respectability, who was at Washington yesterday, informs us that Gov. Holmes has received a letter from Judge Toulman, of Fort Stoddart, stating that a party of 24 men had crossed the line, to join the conventionalists in an attack on Mobile; that they were fallen in with by Folch and a few Spanish troops, when an action ensued, and the Americans were defeated, with the loss of 12 men killed, and several badly wounded Colonels Kemper and John Caller, are in the hands of the civil authority of Washington district, on a charge of misdemeanor, in setting on foot an expedition against a prince in amity with the United States.

Since our last, we have heard nothing from Mobile. The current belief is, that it will be surrendered on demand, without difficulty. Col. Cushing was at New-Orleans at the date of our last accounts, waiting transportation. Some of the gun boats in which he embarked at this place, had been condemned at New-Orleans, not being sea-worthy.

We are very happy to state, that every thing is tranquil at Baton Rouge. On the 10th inst. the United States troops, under the command of Col. Covington, marched into the fort, and the Floridian troops marched out; their flag was lowered, and the United States flag hoisted. The troops that marched out fired a salute, then stacked their arms on the explanade in front of the fort, laid off their accoutrements, and were marched by their officers into the village and dismissed.

The members of the assembly and Gov Skipwith, we are informed, expressed some doubts on the following words in the President's proclamation, "it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negociation;" least they should by this *friendly negociation* be handed back as subjects of Spain. But on examining the proclamation more minutely, found that the President pledges the United States, that the people shall "be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." Hence it would appear, that when this *friendly negociation* takes place; if the title is not fairly in the United States by the treaty of purchase in 1803, that a new treaty of purchase will be made on such terms as may be equitable and right. So the business rests, and the people are now perfectly satisfied.

[*Lou. Gaz. Dec.* 20.

Intelligence has been received at the city of Washington, that Gov. Folch has surrendered the fort of Mobile to Colonel Cushing, commanding the troops of the United States.

From Georgetown, Jan. 18.

I am extremely sorry to have to acquaint you, that this day, at about half past 8, the committee of the whole house voted upon the motion of Mr. Burwell, to strike out the first section of the bill on the United States bank—59 for striking out, and 46 against it. The house refused to consider the report of the committee; not so much, I fear, because of any hopes of final success favorable to the bank, as it was to avoid at that hour, a long discussion, which the business, I make no doubt, must undergo. Time, then, may be had for bringing forward memorials. I observe, by the newspapers, that your city have aroused to the purpose of memorials. Like most things on the side of truth, or virtue, or any good, the advocates are generally so shamefully tardy, lazy, and cautious of all things to be too much in the right, that it is only at the approach of calamity threatening themselves, which will awake most good men out of their apathy, and not the approach of calamity, bankruptcy, or any evil to other threatened or oppressed individuals. Hence the triumphs of villainy, public and private, national and individual, in these days. If the sound portion of the people were to awake even now, and to act, and to exercise their own free deliberate judgment, unbiassed by declamation, passion, prejudice and consequent feeling, much ruin may yet be prevented: were it only in the production of a law, of a few words, to enable the bank to go on as heretofore for a year or two, and until the end of the succeeding session of Congress.

A gentleman obligingly favoured us with a German paper, containing a list of all the troops which had been sent into Spain up to the first of September last—the whole number up to that time was 327,600!!!

[*New York Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

FROM LISBON.

A letter from Newburyport, received at Boston, dated Jan. 14, says:—"Schr. Washington, Capt. Noyes, arrived last evening in 40 days from Lisbon, which he left on the 4th of Dec. His accounts are confirmatory of the recent advices.—He further informs, that the whole of Massena's army had crossed the Tagus the 22d of Nov. and gone into cantonments about 60 miles from Lisbon. His army had been considerably weakened by sickness, famine and death. Lord Wellington had dispatched Gen. Hill, with his division to watch the French. Dispatches were received at Lisbon about the 27th of Nov. from Lord Wellington, which stated that the position of Massena was such that he did not think it prudent to attack him; that he had been advised that a large French reinforcement was approaching to join Massena. It was somewhat sickly in the Portuguese army, and there were many in the hospitals; but they were well supplied. A free communication was opened with the country, & the herds which had been driven within the English lines, were ordered to be driven back. The markets at Lisbon were good, and likely to continue so. Flour 20 dollars, corn 3 per bushel, beans 3, beef 16 per barrel.

LISBON, Dec. 1.—We have nothing further from the allied army. The wretched state of the road prevents operations on both sides. In the frequent skirmishes which take place, the Portuguese, particularly the 16th regiment, sustain their reputation; and the whole of the allied forces, Spaniards and Portuguese as well as English, give proofs of their superiority over their French enemies.

[BY THE PACKET.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The most recent accounts from France state that Bonaparte's *burning* decrees were in every particular instance to be carried into effect with unabated severity. A trial had already taken place before the courts newly appointed to try offences against the Revenue, and an offender of the highest order had been branded on the forehead with the letters V. D. It is not a little astonishing, that at the same time Bonaparte had issued a fresh supply of licences, authorising the persons to whom they are granted, to trade direct with England provided they adhere to the original plan of taking on board one 3d of wines, brandies, or such other commodities as are enumerated in the tarif, issued formerly for regulating that trade. The price of a licence is forty Napoleans (about forty guineas.)

AMERICA.

The government of America, on the strength of the Duke of Cadore's letter, announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees for the month of Nov. has permitted its vessels to sail for France, without waiting for the English governments reply to that delusive overture.—This step as is indeed the whole conduct of the American Executive, appears calculated to further the designs of Bonaparte, by embroiling this country into fresh disputes with America. This, as we have stated on a former occasion, was one of the principle objects he had in view in appearing to relax the severity of his commercial regulations. England not having rescinded her orders in council, or raised blockade of the enemy's ports, on his shallow promises, so soon followed by more Decrees, and no official demand on this subject having, as we believe, been made by any of the interested parties, American vessels attempting to enter French ports in contravention to Orders in Council, and to the orders of blockade, will of course be brought into our ports by our cruizers, and the French party in America will not fail to avail themselves of that circumstance to renew their clamours against England, and perhaps to urge the distracted and *devoted* States of America, to an open rupture with the only power which can defend them against the ambitious designs of the French Revolutionalists. In fact the point will soon be over

to an issue; for the American vessel the Fox, bound from New-York to Cherburgh has been sent into Plymouth by some of our cruizers.

We learn also that a deputation of merchants engaged in the American trade, waited yesterday on the Marquis Wellesley, to state this case to his Lordship, and to request an answer to an application they had made ten days before to the board of Trade, to ascertain the intentions of government respecting the Orders of Council, which declares the French ports to be in a state of blockade. We have not yet learnt his Lordship's answer.

From the European Magazine.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE

Of a British Soldier in a Campaign in North America.

IN the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon the continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favourable by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting, than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to his soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated. Acquire discipline enough for retreat and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best engineers." So true was the maxim of the American general that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. The Americans had incorporated the Indians into their ranks, and had made them useful in the species of war for which their habits of life had peculiarly fitted them. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and, with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army—surprising their sentinels, cutting off their stragglers; and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastness whither it was dangerous to follow.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much loss, and so little honor, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its out-posts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station sentinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the sentinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The sentinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away except that, upon one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were content to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel.

One morning, the sentinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sun-rise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The sentinel was gone! The surprise was great; the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man, and departed, wishing him better luck.—"You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I will not desert."

The relief company returned to the guard-house.

The sentinels were replaced every four hours and, at the appointed time, the guard again marched to relieve the post. To their inexpressible astonishment the man was gone! They searched round the spot, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and return to the guard-house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened, and the terror ran through the regiment. The colonel, being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the sentinel they had left. At the appointed time, they all marched together; and again, to their unutterable wonder they, found the post vacant and the man gone!

Undrr these circumstances, the colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company on the spot, or whether he should again submit the post to a single sentinel. The cause of these repeated disappearances of men whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth, seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, though a man in other respects of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot.

"I must do my duty" said he to the officer "I know that; but I should like to lose my life with more credit"

"I shall leave no man," said the colonel, "against his will."

A man immediately stept from the ranks and desired to take the post. Every mouth commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, "and you shall hear of me on the least alarm. At all events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance as the condition of the discovery."

The colonel applauded his courage and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise that was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back and waited the event in the guard-house.

An hour had elapsed, and every ear was upon the rack for the discharge of the musket, when, upon a sudden the report was heard. The guard immediately marched; accompanied, as before, by the colonel, and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them dragging another man on the ground by the hair of the head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian, whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.

"I told your honour," said the man, that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life. I had not been long on my post when I heard a rustling at some short distance; I looked and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider for a few minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack; and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my tho'ts were directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me, however, as somewhat singular in this animal making by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eyes more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig; I had almost resolved to let it alone, when just as it approached the thicket, I thought it give an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated; I took my aim; discharged my piece; and the animal was instantly stretched before me with a groan which I conceived to be that of human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment when I found that I had killed an Indian. He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs, so artfully and complete, his hands and feet were entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent with that of the animals, that imperfectly as they were always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest aspect. He was armed with a dagger and tomahawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation. The cause of the disappearance of the other sentinels was now apparent. The Indians sheltered in this disguise, secreted in the coppice; watched the moment when they could throw it off; burst on the sentinels without previous alarm, and too quick to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. Rewards were given for every scalp of an enemy brought in. Whatever circumstances of wonder may appear in the present relation, there are many now alive who can attest its authenticity.

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queen's ware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand, sign of the Turk, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh. The House is well calculated for public buisness, there is five rooms with seven fire places, one large room 17 by 39 feet with two fire places, calculated to acomodate 50 or 60 people, also a good Kitchen and Cellar, a convenient stable to accomodate 15 or 16 horses with a good oats house and yard, a pump joining the stable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises

GEORGE STEWART.

Pittsburgh January 20 th 1811.

To be Rented.

And possession given on the 1st day of April next.

A Handsome and convenient House, new and well finished, with a good dry cellar fit for storing goods. The Store-room completely finished with shelves, counter and drawers, and the stand one of the most eligible for business in Pittsburgh. Apply to Robert Patterson corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

February 1st 1811.

The Heirs

Of *James Bettle* and *Cornelius Bagley* late privates in the United States army, are requested to call on Lieut. H. Johnston at Pittsburgh, for sums of money left in his hands by the aforesaid persons deceas'd.—Bettle was a *Pennsylvanian*, and Bagley an *Irishman*.

Pittsburgh Jan 23, 1811.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of plurias venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Alleghany County and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at the court House in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 7th February the following described property, viz.

Two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough No. 455 and 456, bounded south west-wardly by Smithfield street, north eastwardly by Strawberry alley, and southeastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing in front on Sixth-street 60 feet, and extending back 240 feet to Strawberry alley. On lot 455 is a large brick building, fronting on Sixth and Smithfield street. The property of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Gilbraith, who survived Jacob Bausman, trustees of the German congregation, at the suit of John Handlyn.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh Jan. 21, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore
Market Street.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.	Salt-petre, how manufactured
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China	Wild Geese
The Calender,	Anecdote—*Oriental*
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.	Receipt for Consumption, &c.
Chinese Industry.	Rates of Postage.
Great and noble actions	Friend's Meeting.
Domestic picture.	Advice to save Rags.
Chinese Oil Radish	Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Early Potatoes.	Courts of Law.
Distellation from do.	Tables of interest, *etc*
	List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.	Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Temperance.	
Weem's life of Washington.	Salt Springs.
Important Discovery of Clay.	Steam Boat.
A new Manufacture.	Spinning Wheels.
Poetical question in Algebra.	*Domestic* carpet, *etc.*
Mint of the U. States.	Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Gallatin's Report on *Domestic* Manufactures	Inhabitants and houses in Pittsburgh.
Letters from Chilicothe.	Marriages.
	Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York esteeming Mr. Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

EDUCATION.

D CHUTE, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has procured a commodious room, over the store of Theodore Mazurie, Corner of Front and Market Streets, where he will open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 21st day of January, in which all the common branches of useful science shall be taught; viz. *Reading, Writing, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematicks, &c. &c.* It will be the particular care and ambition of *D.* Chute to make his pupils read in a distinct and pleasing manner; to make them understand the English grammar accurately; and to initiate them in habits of correct public speaking. No laudable effort shall be wanting on his part to render his school useful and respectable.—If sufficient encouragement be given, *D.* Chute will undertake the instruction of a class of young men in English grammar, two or three evenings in the week.

The terms of tuition are four Dollars and fifty cents per quarter for the pupils studying the first rudiments, and six dollars for those who are taught in the higher branches.—The reason for raising the price of tuition above the usual rate in this place is that the teacher may have a sufficient reward for his services without having a number so large, that justice can not be done to all, besides the superior advantages which a student enjoys in a small select school must be obvious to the Prudent employer.

D. Chute also proposes commencing in a short time, the instruction of a select school in vocal music, *de novo*, on the Improved plan of Andrew Law, who is esteemed the most celebrated teacher in America. This plan, tho' at first view may appear abstruse, will, to an intelligent mind in a few hours study, become plain, easy and delightful. None but persons of the most correct habits in deportment shall become students in this school; and a rigorous attention to good order shall be constantly exercised.—To each subscriber shall be given gratis a music book, of the new plan, and the price of tuition for two evenings in the week shall be three dollars per quarter.

Letters of introduction directed to the subscribers from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia together with the most satisfactory certificates of his morality and honorable standing in the college of Dartmouth where *D.* Chute was a regular graduate, establish our belief that he is fully adequate to teach any branch of science which he undertakes, and with pleasure it is anticipated that his school will be a valuable acquisition to this place.

R. PATTERSON,
J. P. SKELTON,
E. DENNY.

Jannary 7, 1811.

LUKE HERMAN & Co

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Iron and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Millin township Allegheny county, a Red HEIFER, about 2 years old, marked on the ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROUSH.

January 31, 1811.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes; Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,
WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality,
by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder; red and black, at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross.

Dec. 13. 1810.

Blank Checks.

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

INSURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach, pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm estroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicines are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 26, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins.

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School dictionary, by Johnston,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
*D*wight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1 2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's *D*ictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged.	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,

Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, *Dec'd* are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Adminstrator.

December 20, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Onio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors—they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug .1st, 1810.

Blank Checks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Handsomely printed, on good paper.